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ORIGINAL POETRY.

BYRON.

How sweetly loves to dwell upon the light
Of home beneath Fame's wide horizon set,
And strew, amid the thickly coming night,
A few bright glances that are long'g yet:
Rayshining doubly through the deep'ning jet,
Whose bright most strew man's evanescent course!
And kindle up the feeling of regret;
That such should ever lose their pristine force,
Or death arrive in them, life's fruit unready source.
There are, and have been, who in this dull scene,
Stern'd but as beings of another air;
Spirits of heavenly mould, in mortal sheen,
Whose mental brightness shone the gurb they wear:
Who like the constant man in his hair,
Daredn't show their hidden mightiness,
Whose latent touch had more power to blemish,
And seldom cared to show its dazzling loveliness.

There are two, those, born only to reflect
Such splendour round with more ethereal beam,
Dark souls of envy, anxious to detect
Some spring, whose flow may sulky o'er the stream
And dim the beauty of its power gleam:

For at the first before a summer sun,
They vanish like the fuming of a dream,
And only show the radiance of that One,
More bright for the fruit cloud, of Hate through
which it shone.

Byron! I could not thus mym arrest the shaft,
Which Envy's minions valily dared to throw,
Hirings of bigotry, and bigot's craft,
Whose souls were narrow as their fame was low;

The dregs of Earth, the weeds whose labours grow,
To ingrate in corruption; could not thine
Have aliened edomyn's inveterate flow,
And forced her crew to humage genius' line,
When all that Earth could wash, were given thee of
the Nine?

But not even Fate can stay the arm,
That Envys lift against the sons of fame,
Nor shield the parent from the shadower's harm,
When Hate is leagued against a mighty name:

Ever will he, and hath been the same—
For petty fools must feed their ushers ire,
And though a god, drank of the eternal flame,
Still would the tongue of hate, dry his lyre,
And strive with vain attempts, to quench the rising
fire.

Let them may'st look on these complacently,
With pitying soul, and less than scurful smile
Til their own names, leave its work to die,
And their dark actions shame their ready wife:
They name will shine more brightly for their guile;

They faith will show more purely than their seal,
And mid the many errors that belie,

The fire of thy bright fame, each soul will feel
How holy is the fame, where thine was wont to kieve.

Around thy works a fiery halo plays,
Wrapping the soul in awe: whilst terrors spread

Their mantle o'er the fierce effigies, blase,
That circles in thy more than magic tread.

We deem thee something from the mighty dead,
New risen, full of majesty and power,
And by the charm of those high feelings led

Wander, with minds entwined, the flitting hour
Slaves to those thoughts in thee, which o'er all weak-

ness tower.

And if thy lofty soul disdain'd to crouch
Beneath the censure of the despot crowd,
Whose bone is gender'd in their mould'reng touch,
And reputation in their pride bestow'd:

We see thee more, because that hast not bow'd!

Two not with them to crush thy glorious wing,
That hath so many heavenly regions plough'd:

Nor is it in their hostile power to bring
Thee to mar the light of thy imagining.

Peace then to three and thine, immortal shade,
That passes which thou hast left with us below;

For round the mass was never charm array'd,

More bright than that, which crowns thy offering

now,

Not bolder than the light around thy brow:

Though thy own feather plum's detection's dart,

In rocking venom long hath ceased to grow,

But bound'd by the magic of thy art,

Its war hath fit it thy fame more lasting for the smart

ORASMYN.

TO A SLEEPING INFANT.

Sleep on sweet infant; on thy brow

There is no shade of sadness now,

For health is glowing on thy cheek,

And thou art yet too young to seek

The world, and its stirring smile

That charms, and yet drowses the while—

For cradle's on thy mother's breast,

And bough'd within thy arms to rest,

Thy gentle breathing plainly show.

Thy heart is not the seat of woe!

Dear babe—and may no shade of gloom

Mingle in sadness with the bloom,

That health has richly planted there,

And innocence delights to share.

And when thy infant years have past,

May that sweet innocence still last

That heas'n approves—and life will be

But years of happiness to the thee.

CORDELIA.

LINEN.

— Oh! see thou not

Affection from thee? in this bitter world

Hold to thy heart only treasure fast.

Watch—guard it—suffer not a breath to dim

The bright gem's purity."

Thus would not man aside the gem that glitters in

thy sight,

Nor throw the diamond idly by, whose virtues are so

bright!

But what are precious stones and pearls? and what is

bejewelled gold?

To that which never hath been bought, and never can

be sold?

Thus would not east affection off, or throe's idly by,

Nor suffice with that precious gem—that sympathetic

tie?

Thus guard that only treasure that is locked within

thy breast,

An angel would from morlie, their Paradise of rest.

Are not thy hopes in Heaven placed? I wouldn't then
not meet above,
Those, whom unerring nature here, hath taught thee
most to love?

Thus in this cold unfriendly world, thy breast must be
the shrine,

Where all those kindred hopes repose—Oh! guard
those gifts divine!

“BYRON.”
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Of home beneath Fame's wide horizon set,
And strew, amid the thickly coming night,
A few bright glances that are long'g yet:

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OCT. 26th, 1828. TREMONT.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MY FENCE.

“Tis but fancy's sketch.”

THE PIKE-HOLE.

At no very considerable distance from the city of Philadelphia, the Schuylkill receives into its bosom one of those beautifully romantic streamlets with which our country so much abounds—where nature, with her unerring pencil, seems to have given, in her solitude, those exquisite touches in the great picture of creation, as if occasionally to contrast her own sublimity with the frequent initiative efforts of human skill.

It still retains the old Indian appellation of Wissahiccon—supposed to have originated in the circumstance of a young squaw of that name, the wife of a celebrated chief, having refuge in a cave about two miles from its mouth, after escaping from a band of hostile savages, who, in the absence of her husband on a hunting party, had captured, and were in the act of conveying her to their own domains, in the highlands, now called the Blue Ridge.

Parent!—What a train of reflections does that word bring forth! Who that has ever been nourished at the maternal fount, with the stream which here seemed almost wholly excluded from the rays of the sun, the tall trees on either side intertwining their thick branches above in seemingly impenetrable masses of green foliage.

But the bridge at first view appeared in such a state of decay as to render it a matter of question whether it were prudent to encounter the peril which it seemed, from some avowed invisible cause, however, awaited the luckless wight.

Deaderick Hutz, in pursuit of his master,

“Come, Hendrick,” said my mother, chearfully.

“Stay there still, Hutz!—Umph! go that are a-way and you'll soon see, I warrant—but they do say he's never been seen for a long while, and that there's no more pike there now—nor ever has been, since Gilley Brunt, the old blacksmith at the falls, went a fishing drunk, and threw his hook in that hole—ever since, goeth something laid hold of his hook, and jerked line, and rod, and poor Gilley, down to the bottom—if it has got to get alive, and makes the best way to him.”

“And does he stay there still, Hutz?” I inquired, in the same suppressed tone of voice.

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This body had passed the bright bid of the world, and every man living gave way to the spirit of contention, gave it an appearance of strength which was not real. The authorizing bodies were open and unconcerned; I distinctly saw the tomb, which seemed to me to have been enlarged, and an additional one had been placed in its centre—with a presentiment that this indicative that another lifeless form had been consigned to the cold silent earth. It waited up to it and found that our old friend had indeed paid the last debt of mortality, and now slept in the quiet grave.

The inscription upon his tomb told the outlines of his history. "Dissolved from a noble family in England," it proceeded, "he shared the government of his sovereign, and the management of his paternal estate. He was high at court, and had performed important services to his country in the wars of Europe, and returned to America at the breaking out of the revolution, he engaged his commands, and then served in the cause of opposition, but not for the favor of his government and family, while it proved his ardent devotion to liberty and the rights of man. Distinguished with numerous virtues in his own country, he sought and found a home in this—where, after a long life of virtue and sterling integrity, he had quenched up his spirit unto him that gave it, and his mortal part to the dust from whence it sprung.

"Under the tomb of virtue claims a tear,
For such a mournful scene—give one here;
The last fond words shall call him to the skies!
There, bold soul!—there is thine shade,
With the presence of thy favored God!"

Maria."

This tribute, it will be readily perceived, sprang from the bosom of his affectionate grandmother, who, I was informed by a domestic of the residence, made frequent visits to the spot where lay the ashes of her parents.

On the nation who should cross my path but bold Hendrick Hoot.—I recognized him instantaneously to him.

"Why Hoot, how are you Hendrick?—and how have you been this long while?"

"An hour."

"Have you forgotten me, Hoot?—Then—"

"Why—Gosh!" said he, "This is the year—maybe it's your father—no—it can't be neither—it's you, though I swaggers, boy, you grow like an young bull."

"Well, Hoot, do you often go to the Pines?—now, we just from there, and am glad to find the old bridge is in excellent order, Hoot—I have no doubt it would bear the weight of a load of flour, and you and your uncle be safe—do you not suppose so, Hoot?"

"Gosh!"

L. S.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.

50 PER ANNUM.—IN ADVANCE.
All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged \$15 and \$15 for six months.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Twenty Children, belonging to the Infant School of the Northern Liberties, are unable to attend the school for want of clothing.

Mothers who have partly worn clothing or above suitable for children 18 months to 6 years old, which they can spare, will do an act of much kindness by sending them to the store of Miss Hart, at the South West Corner of Arch and Fourth streets.

Miss Hart will also receive with pleasure, any materials suitable for clothing, which the ladies of the Society will make up for the children.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Electoral College was to meet in their several states, on Wednesday last, and give their votes for a President and Vice President of the United States. It is believed that the following will be the votes of the electoral colleges:

For Gen. Jackson.—Maine 1, New-York 20, Pennsylvania 38, Maryland 8, Virginia 24, North Carolina 8, S. Carolina 11, Georgia 9, Alabama 8, Tennessee 11, Mississippi 3, Ohio 16, Kentucky 14, Illinois 8, Indiana 8, Louisiana 8.—Total 178.

For Mr. Adams.—Mass. 8, New-Hampshire 2, Massachusetts 16, Rhode Island 8, Connecticut 2, Vermont 7, New-York 16, New-Jersey 8, Delaware 2, Maryland 6.—Total, 83.

For Gen. Jackson,..... 178

Mr. Adams,..... 83

Mag. for Gen. Jackson,..... 95

The following order has been issued respecting General SCOTT. The NEW YORK STATEMAN says, on what the editors think good authority, that the whole affair will be referred to CONGRESS NOW IN SESSION:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, 27th Nov. 1828.

(Order No. 83.)
Brigadier General Scott, having by order of the War Department of the 8th inst. been suspended from the command of the Western Department of the Army, Brigadier General Atkinson, will immediately assume the command of the Western Department, and establish his Head Quarters at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, to which place all returns, reports, and communications, having reference to the command of the Western Department, will henceforth be directed.

Major-General R. JONES, Adjutant General.

(Signed) R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Adj. Gen. Jones, Adj. Gen.

J. A. true copy.

E. BACKUS,
Adj. Comt. Act. Adj. Gen.

FIGURE IN THE ROCK.

We have noted for several years, a fissure in this rock, which cuts off several hundred superficial feet of that section of the rock, adjoining the state kept by W. D. Wright. This crack is seen from below to extend downwards 70 or 80 feet; it gradually widens by the frost, every winter. From the position of this fissure, this immense mass of rock, which by computation is estimated at more than \$3,000 tons weight, is now resting upon a base of but few feet in width, and were all of the parts broken from the bank, the whole mass would tumble into the river. Some alarm has been occasioned by the dangerous appearance of this rock, as all the numerous parties of Indians and gentlemen who have passed beneath the falling sheet were obliged to get under it. It is in contemplation, provided the rock does not fall of itself this present winter, to blast it off, early in the spring; and "a nation of a blast," Jonathan says it will be.—Buffalo Rep.

INGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A child, about fourteen months old, in the neighborhood of this borong, had been suffering from some singular disease for upwards of six months, and for the last three months experienced the most excruciating pain. Its parents, supposing it liable to proceed from worms, endeavored to remove the remedies used in such cases, but with little effect. On Sunday last they consulted Dr. Vaughan, who, after hearing their narrative, agreed with them in opinion, and thinking that a more powerful dose was all that was necessary, accordingly gave it. The next day a delirious, feverish, delirious, and one worm, were observed from the child. The skin of the mouth was extremely shrivelled of hair, and so transparent that the blood vessels were to be seen through. The veins had become very much emaciated, and its swelling worse, at times, were incomparably distressing. The parents state that their children had several times discovered nests of mice and brought the young ones into the house, and they suppose that on one of these occasions the insect had got into its mouth, and that it had crawled into the stomach, where it had lived until destroyed by the medicine which produced its removal.—Washington (Del.) paper.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington City, December 2, 1828.

The President of the United States transmitting, this day, to both Houses of Congress, the following Message:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PETITIONERS OF THE SENATE.

and of the House of Representatives:

If the enjoyment in the possession of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratification and grateful acknowledgement, we are authorized at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who rules over all. He has again favoured us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. His benevolence edified us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquillity within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands; and in the fruition of all his favours, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him to his glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of Government on their part, little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belied rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, nor with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia in Europe, and with the Republics of Columbia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other Nations, both of Europe and America, and to hope that, by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the Nations upon whose Governments many of our fellow citizens have had long-lying claims of indemnity, for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given, by his Danish Majesty, that, at a period of more tranquillity, and less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress that the fulfillment of this honorable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled, to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity, and of benevolence, which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, and the Convention of 29th September, 1827, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire to decide the dispute for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable anxiety to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of these has been materially changed, by the act of Congress passed at their last session, an alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, and by acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more impudently transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The assumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to, more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with twelve months' notice, at the option of either party.

A treatise of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States and His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and will be signed by the Emperor Leopold, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may thus commence with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchange of commerce the principles of justice and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system first originated in the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the United States, that of 5th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With the principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavorable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and countering to similar regulations of their operating.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interests which it was specially intended to subserve. The object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revision of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The revenue of the ensuing year will not share that of received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importation has always borne an average so nearly approaching to that of the exports, though considerably differing in the balance, sometimes being more

and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of progressive commerce, that the real value of exports should, by a small, and only a small, balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent feature in the commerce of all Europe have, in the late summer and autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A reduction of the interest upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad, has opened a plentiful market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the laborers of the husbandman, which, for several years has been denied. This accession to the profits and culture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental and temporary. It may, for a time, continue for a single year. It may, or, as has been often experienced in the revolutions of states, but the first of several moments may be the last. We may consider it that for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of imports. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen, that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed, that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten million dollars more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence is a cheering element to the welfare of the population. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of society are distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this misery is in no respect attributable to us. That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good. That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own country, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, and will contribute reduced prices, and add to the price of our own export; so as to entitle us to participate in the wealth which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing nation, are linked in Union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority, and the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should, as much as possible, suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be, to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain, when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which comes in competition with its own, and will present encouragement, perhaps even hostility, to the raw material of the other State which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with infinite pains, all that is valuable to us, and tends to deprive us of the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions, that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, who might be evicted at the will of their master, to be indemnified by trifling damages for removal from the grounds upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been for more successful in the acquisition of their lands, than imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, and in oppressing their agriculture, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of our selves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and of rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires that we should be prepared to provide for their removal, to indemnify them, and to give them a home of their own.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nations of the South has been rather of approaching than of settled tranquillity. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than their compact friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negotiated, but, from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unprofitable to the United States, and the dissensions and revolutionary changes in the Republics of Colombia and of Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a Peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which are to be terminated, we hope, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress that the fulfillment of this honorable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled, to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity, and of benevolence, which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, and the Convention of 29th September, 1827, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire to decide the dispute for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable anxiety to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of these has been materially changed, by the act of Congress passed at their last session, an alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, and by acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more impudently transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The assumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to, more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with twelve months' notice, at the option of either party.

A treatise of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States and His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and will be signed by the Emperor Leopold, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may thus commence with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchange of commerce the principles of justice and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system first originated in the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the United States, that of 5th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With the principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been experienced upon the articles burthened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countrymen, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and tolls.

The preparation of the present year has anticipated to some extent the last session of Congress, and the revenue of the ensuing year will not share that of received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importation has always borne an average so nearly approaching to that of the exports, though considerably differing in the balance, sometimes being more

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The deaths in Philadelphia during the last week were 73 men—50 Adults, and 23 Children, of which 18 were under one year of age. Of Consumption 18.

Deaths in New York last week—37 men, 18 women, 20 boys, and 15 girls—total 80.

A son of the late Mr. Copps Parker, of Boston, 8 years old, lost his life, at Weston, a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a lad of 16.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, of Saturday, says the navigation continues clear on the whole line of both Canals, although there are but a few boats running, all the time having withdrawn their loads. On Friday cleared 19 boats at Albany, and arrived 24 boats.

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Good blood, so called, is a very good thing, inasmuch as it often brings with it an acceptable hunting—arable land, wood land, and pasture land, together with rents, dividends &c. But throw aside Mammon, we consider all blood is the same.

At all events, its heraldic shades of colour have little to do with the quality of Genius.

The King of England is in a very critical situation. It is said he is afflicted with the dropsy.

There have not, says the Morning Herald, been more warlike preparations going on for a number of years at the Sheerness Dock-yard, than are going on at the present time. A number of extra shipwrights have been taken on for the purpose of reducing several men of war to repair.

Great complaints are made of the insecurity of property in London. Burglary has been very common.

The Tremont, Federal-street and Washington-Garden theatres, Boston, were crowded to excess on Thanksgiving evening. Half a dozen or more Subscription Balls in various parts of the city, were "fully and fashionably" attended; and the New England Museum, the great Ox Columbus, and the Caravan of Living Animals, were all well patronised.

In the seven years preceding the present, the number of taxable inhabitants of Armstrong county, in this state, has increased from 2000 to 247, something more than 55 per cent.

A letter from a planter on Edisto Island, to the editor of the Beaufort Gazette, states, that the cotton crop there will be generally greater than has yet been made.

Madame Malibran Gericke has again appeared at the Italian Opera in Paris. She delighted the Parisians in Cenerentola.

Three persons have been bound over at Dedham, Mass., for trial in the Supreme Judicial Court, on a charge of having set fire to a building attached to the house of correction, and other buildings in the vicinity.

A man near New Bedford lately killed 26 makes measuring altogether 152 feet. He caught them napping in winter quarters.

The canal boat James Ois, Capt. Kent, has arrived at Geneva, N. Y., with a full freight of merchandise. This is the first regular canal line boat that has reached Seneca Lake, through the Seneca and Cayuga canal—and we understand that as soon as the navigation opens, it is intended to run a daily line from the flourishing village of Geneva to the North River.

Lots to the amount of \$5000 have been recently sold in Delaware City. It is said that great improvements are there contemplated.

A vicious hotel is about to be erected.

A party was gathered at Gloucester, Mass., recently, which weighed 30 ounces.

Leaf tobacco from Cuba seed is raised in considerable quantities near St. Augustine, in Florida.

Horse stealing prevails in Upper Canada. This is not a disease, but it carries off useful animals.

It is said that a regiment of British troops will shortly garrison Fort George. The military post at the Short Hills, is also, it is said, to be com-

pleted.

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The National Journal states that the morning of Congress from South Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, cloaked in homespun.

The Chancellor of the state of New Jersey has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. in favour of these creditors of the New Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank, who present their claims to the commissioners appointed for the purpose. It is supposed a further dividend will be made of about 15 per cent.

A German lad recently lost his life, in West Chester, by falling from a considerable height upon a quantity of scatlings. He positively refused to submit to a surgical operation, and consequently died.

Deaths during the past week in Baltimore—males 16—females 15—total 31.

A colored man, belonging to the ship Providence, fell into the river at Savannah, on the evening of Nov. 22. A comrade plunged in to save him, and both were drowned. They are said to have been intoxicated.

In Denton, near Manchester, resides a family of the name of Howard, hatters by trade, of whom the father and two sons together, weigh 1,000 lbs.—the mother is only five feet two inches in height, and weighs no more than 140 lbs.

A late Quebec paper stated that the public executioner is in jail on a charge of highway robbery; and many people think the hangman will be hung.

A Boston paper notices a propensity of the people of that city to build six houses where there is scarcely room for one.

A neartaring scion inserted in a peach stock, on the farm of Mr. W. Elliott, of Northford, Connecticut, grew 3 feet 6 inches the last season, handsomely proportioned, with fine thrifty branches.

The N. Y. Enquirer says that 800 piano forte are yearly manufactured in that city.

The Rev. Rowland Hill once asked a young shepherd how he could endure to sit up so long, and talk of goods for hours, and with those whom he might presume would not prove purchasers! "O, (said he) it does me good—it teaches me how better could be wished for."

A few evenings since, in New-York, a man had his hat stolen off his head in the street! The thief was pursued, taken and committed.

A census of the city of St. Louis in Missouri, has been lately taken by the Sheriff, and placed upon his back a portable till-hammer, and placed it upon his back. The class of riders to which we refer had acquired a habit of springing up at every movement of the horse, as if they had popped down upon a nail, and then springing back upon the saddle, as if they would drive the nail close. We called this mode of exercising, "riding twice," but a lad who had open some service at one, and was not a little pleased with the undulations of the rider, together with his Aervings, and bringings up, observed that he thought the lubber was "working his passage." We pray those who may be tempted to bestride a beast, to avoid such movements altogether.

We desire to see more ladies on horseback.—

It is a graceful and healthful exercise; one that gives colour to their cheeks, and strength to their limbs. We do not want them to watch the world with horsemanship, or with any thing else; but they would add length to their days and sleep to their nights if they would adopt the practice; and we doubt not many would be tempted to try it, if those could be found a gentleman with whom young ladies might be entrusted, to acquire the necessary knowledge of managing a horse—a gentleman, we mean, who would not suffer his scholars to incur any improper risk, and, at the same time, be sure to encourage them into a proper confidence.

We hope another season to meet more riders, and more good ones, and especially more females; not having seen, during the last summer, more than eight or ten ladies seated upon a horse.

The great length of the President's Message compels us to omit a variety of interesting articles of news. The importance of this valuable State Paper, must, however, compensate for their loss. The last arrives from Europe state that the accounts of the disasters of the Russians, received from Bucharest, were greatly exaggerated. The siege of Chumla, was not raised on the 21st Sept. and the Russians were successfully pressing the siege of Varna on the 23d although by the former accounts their disastrous retreat took place on the 14th and 15th. From Sept. 25 to Oct. 1st an almost incessant series of bloody engagements appear to have taken place in which both parties claim the advantage.

The American Lyceum, lately established in Boston, has for its object the dissemination of practical knowledge, and the promotion and advancement of useful science among the industrious classes of society. Branches of the parent institution, says an eastern paper, to the number of about two hundred, are in operation in various parts of New-England.

The trials of several persons indicted for conspiracy, &c. respecting the murder of William Morgan, which was to have commenced at Lockport N. Y. before the Circuit Court now sitting at that place, has been put off, at the instance of the defendants, for the want of testimony.

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A man lately entered a New York boarding house, took a seat as if at home, made a comfortable meal at supper, took a glass of whiskey punch at the bar, and walked off coolly and quietly with another gentleman's bundle and umbrella. He has not been heard of since.

A New York paper says that fashionably dressed pick-pockets abounded in that city. Our are generally shabby looking fellows.

The Richmond Compiler informs us that Mr. Jno. G. Smith, formerly a merchant of that city, and who died a short time ago, in the county of Granville, in the state of North Carolina, has bequeathed by his will to the Female Humane Association of Richmond, four thousand acres of land, in the county of Harrison in that State. This land is valued on his books at \$4000.

The Boston Commercial Gazette, of Saturday, says, "The demand for money has been absolutely agonizing for several days. There has been a perfect tornado on change; and there seems no prospect of a speedy relief."

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This body, in the course of its bright labours of the session, has, in a variety of ways, given way to the sense of the importance of our cause, been at first impeded, and I sincerely trust, will now be entirely removed. I sincerely trust the time, which seemed to us to have been extended, and an additional year had been gained, in its course—with a presentiment that this indicative of the anxiety of lifeless forms had been exchanged in the cold interval,—will suffice us to it also found that our old friend had indeed paid the last debt of mortality, and now sleeps in the quiet grave.

The inscription upon his tomb told the outlines of his history.—“Domine from a noble family in England,” it proceeded, “he shared the counsels of his sovereign, and the management of a just patrimonial estate. He was high in military rank, and had performed important services to his country in the wars of Europe. But returned to America at the breaking out of the Revolution, he resigned his commission, rather than serve in the cause of oppression—and by that lost the favour of his government and family, while it proved his ardent devotion to liberty and the rights of man. Distinguished with unmerited inglorious in his own country, he sought and found a home in this—one, after a long life of virtue and sterling integrity, he has yielded up his spirit unto His that gave it, and his mortal part to the dust from whence it sprang.”

“Under the shield of virtue claims a tear,
When it cannot find one—nor give one;
What kindred worth beneath this marble lies,
Till the last trumpet shall call him to the skies?
There, before!—Silent!—there is thine shade,
With with the presence of thy Superior God!

Maria.”

This tribute, it will be readily perceived, sprang from the bosom of his affectionate granddaughter, who, was informed by a domestic on the premises, made frequent visits to the spot where lay the ashes of her parents.

On my return who should cross my path but Emily Hendrick Hart—I recognized him instantaneously, though I was not so fortunate as to be known immediately to him.

“Why Hart, how are you Hendrick?—and how have you been this long while?”

“Annoy!”

“Have you forgotten me, Ben—Then——”

“He looked at me intent for a few minutes.

“Why——” said he, “This is that poor——or maybe it’s your father—no—it can’t be another—it is you, though I swaggers, boy, boy, give like our young bull.”

“Well, Hendrick, do you often go to the White Hart, now—I am just from there, and am glad to find the old bridge is in excellent order, Ben—I have no doubt it would bear the weight of a load of flour, and you and your uncle be alive—do you not suppose so, Ben?”

“Goat!”

L. S.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET.

50 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.
All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged \$5 and \$1 50 for six months.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Twenty Children, belonging to the Infant School of the Northern Liberties, are unable to attend the school for want of clothing.

Mothers who have partly worn clothing or shoes suitable for children 18 months to 6 years old, which they can spare, will do an act of much kindness by sending them to the store of Miss Hart, at the South West Corner of Arch and Fourth streets.

Miss Hart will also receive with pleasure, any materials suitable for clothing; which the ladies of the Society will make up for the children.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Electoral College was to meet in their several states, on Wednesday last, and give their votes for a President and Vice President of the United States. It is believed that the following will be the votes of the electoral colleges:

For Mr. Jackson—Maine 8—New-Hampshire 8—Massachusetts 15—Rhode Island 8—Connecticut 8—Vermont 7—New-York 16—New-Jersey 8—Delaware 3—Maryland 6—Total, 53.

For Gen. Jackson, 178
Mr. Adams, 83

Neg. for Gen. Jackson, 95

The following order has been issued respecting General ECHOT. The NEW YORK STATESMAN says, on what the editors think good authority, that the whole affair will be referred to CONGRESS NOW IN SESSION:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
WASHINGTON, 27th Nov. 1838. }

(Order No. 62.)

Brigadier General Scott, having by order of the War Department of the 20th inst., been suspended from the command of the Western Department, and established his Head Quarters at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, to which place all returns, reports, and communications, having reference to the command of the Western Department, will hereafter be directed.

By order of Major General Macomb.

[Signed] R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Head Quarter, E. Dept.

J. A. BACKUS, Adj't de Camp, Asst. Adj't Gen.

REBELLION IN THE ROCK.

We have not, for several years, a fissure in this rock, which cuts off several hundred superficial feet of that section of the rock, adjoining the stains kept by W. D. Wright. This crack is seen from below to extend downwards 70 or 80 feet; it gradually widens by the frost, every winter. From the position of this fissure, this immense mass of rock, which by computation is estimated at more than \$3,000 tons weight, is now resting upon a base of but few feet in width, and were all of the parts broken from the bank, the whole mass would tumble into the river. Some alarm has been occasioned by the dangerous appearance of this rock, as all the numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen who have passed beneath the falling sheet were obliged to go under it. It is in contemplation, provided the rock does not fall of itself the present winter, to blast it off, early in the spring; and a nation of a blaze! Jonathan says it will be.—*Bullock's Rep.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A child, about fourteen months old, in the neighbourhood of this borongi, had been suffering from some singular disease for upwards of six months, and for the last three months experienced the most excruciating pain. Its parents, supposing its illness to proceed from worms, administered the remedies usual in such cases, but with little effect. On Sunday last they consulted Dr. Vaughan, who, after hearing their narrative, agreed with them in opinion, and thinking that a more powerful dose was all that was necessary, accordingly gave it. The next day a豆腐, Moore, dead, and one worm, were extracted from the child. The skin of the mouse was perfectly destitute of hair, and so transparent that the animal could be seen through. The worm had however very much contracted, and its jumping power, at times, was apparently diminished. The parents state that their children had several times discovered nests of mice, and brought the young ones into the house, and that it seemed the stomach, where it had lived until destroyed by the medicine which produced its removal.—*W. Huntington (Det.) paper.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Decr. 2, 1838.
The President of the United States transmitting, this day, to the Senate of Congress, the following Message:

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Principles of the Senate.

and an House of Representatives:

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their exertions, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-fading mercies of Him who rules over all. He has again favoured us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquility within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and uninterrupted possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other condition than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands; and in the fruition of all his favours, of devoting the facilities with which we have been endowed by him to his glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of peace, and to the cultivation of harmony.—Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest, we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except—Great Britain. Her Government also had manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained reversal, the spirit of exclusion had been revived for operation upon the U. States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention, placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much further extended, by Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hancatic Cities, Prussia, in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is a like under the protecting power of the legislative authority, and the duty of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in this cause; and to their own self only as an instrument of good. That, far from contributing to its hostility, our agency will be applied to the alleviation of its severity, and in so far as the parties would be placed, and from that of the People of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its re-production, to supply at future and distant days, the waste of the most valuable material for ship-building, by the great consumption of it yearly, for the necessities of the Navy, as well as for the military services of the Army. The construction of the two Bay Blockades at Norfolk, is making rapid progress, and the armament and supplies to sustain the military activity and expediency of a Marine Halfway between, though not yet accomplished, have been prepared, but to be the more effectively employed.

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the present year.

The present state of the Army, and of the Indian Tribes, in the territories of the United States, the principles adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers, and also as proprietors of lands.

They were, moreover, considered as proprie-

ties of lands, from the acquisition of our own gar-
dens, and add to the pride of our own brand; so as

an income degree to participate in the wants which it

will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, com-
mercial and manufacturing nation, are so linked in
Union together, that no permanent cause of
prosperity to one of them can operate without
extending its influence to the others. All these
interests are alike under the protecting power of

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As an independent Power, we negotiated with them by Treaties, and, as a confederate, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell; as before, of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavoured to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of better.

The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions, that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, it had been done.

Under the present Constitution, the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principles adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers, and also as proprietors of lands.

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EPITOME OF NEWS.

The deaths in Philadelphia during the last week were 73 men—59 Adults, and 14 Children, of which 18 were under one year of age. Of Consumption 15.

Deaths in New York last week—37 men, 18 women, 30 boys, and 15 girls—total 80.

A son of the late Mr. Cophus Parker, of Boston, 6 years old, lost his life at Weston, a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a lad of 16.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, of Saturday, says the navigation continues clear on the whole line of both Canals, although there are but a few boats running, all the lines having withdrawn their boats. On Friday cleared 19 boats at Albany, and arrived 24 boats.

The official returns of the Electoral Election in all the counties of the state of North Carolina, give for Gen. Jackson, 37,857; for Mr. Adams, 13,918; majority for Gen. Jackson, 23,939.

The whole number of votes given in the state of Kentucky for electors of President at the election held in that state, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November, was 70,785. Of this number General Jackson received 39,071; Mr. Adams 31,667. Majority for Jackson 7,904.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the official returns of the Presidential Election in Virginia—according to which the votes stand for Jackson, 26,759—for Adams, 13,101—Jackson majority, 13,658.

The official returns of the state of Maryland give,—for Mr. Adams, 26,927.—Gen. Jackson, 24,565. Majority for Mr. Adams in the state, 962.

The whole number of votes given in New York State for Electors, was 276,178, viz. for Jackson 140, 763—for Adams, 135,413. Average majority for the Jackson electors, 6,355.

At the last term of the Criminal Court, in Cumberland county, Maine, there were nine convictions, the aggregate amount of time of service, in the State Prison, is 20 years. At 2 shillings a day, it is said they will produce \$3,652 to the state.

A half-grown fowl was killed, in England, by Mr. Strong of the Crown Inn, Evesham, in the crop of which was discovered the astonishing sum of 2040 grains of wheat.

Good blood, so called, is a very good thing, inasmuch as it often brings with it an acceptable homely—able land, wood lots, and pasture lands, together with rents, dividends &c. But draw near Mammon, we consider all blood the same. At all events, its heraldic shades of colour have little to do with the quality of Genius.

The King of England is in a very critical situation. It is said he is afflicted with the dropsy.

The various crews of sailors, who are now employed in the English Channel, have been more warlike preparations going on at the present time. A number of extra shipwrights have been taken on for the purpose of reducing several men of war to frigates.

Great complaints are made of the insecurity of property in London. Burglary has been very common.

The Tremont, Federal-street and Washington-Garden theatres, Boston, were crowded to excess on Thanksgiving evening. Half a dozen or more Subscription Balls in various parts of the city, were "fully and fashionably" attended; and the New England Museum, the great Ox Columbus, and the Caravan of Living Animals, were all well passed.

In the seven years preceding the present, the number of taxable inhabitants of Armstrong county, in this state, has increased from 3088 to 5247, something more than 50 per cent.

A letter from a planter on Edisto island, to the editor of the Beaufort Gazette, states, that the cotton crop there will be generally greater than has yet been made.

Madame Malibran Garcia has again appeared at the Italian Opera in Paris. She delighted the Parisians in Cenerentola.

Three persons have been bound over at Dedham, Mass., for trial in the Supreme Judicial Court, on a charge of having set fire to a building attached to the house of correction, and other buildings in the vicinity.

A man near New Bedford lately killed 36 mackerel measuring altogether 152 feet. He caught them napping in winter quarters.

The canal boat James Ois, Capt. Kent, has arrived at Geneva, N. Y. with a full freight of merchandise. This is the first regular canal boat that has reached Seneca Lake, through the Seneca and Cayuga canal—and we understand that as soon as the navigation opens, it is intended to run a daily line from the flourishing village of Geneva to the North River.

Lots to the amount of \$5000 have been recently sold in Delaware City. It is said that great improvements are there contemplated.

A pear was gathered at Gloucester, Mass. recently, which weighed 80 ounces.

Leaf tobacco from Cuba used in considerable quantities near St. Augustine, in Florida.

Horse stealing prevails in Upper Canada. This is not a disease, but it carries off useful animals.

It is said that a regiment of British troops will shortly garrison Fort George. The military station at the Short Hills, is also, it is said, to be completed.

A tavern-keeper in New York, has applied to have the 19th regiment of Militia, in that city, prosecuted for damages and outrages in his house. The magistrate said he must have the names of individuals or all in the regiment.

The Steam boat Washington, which left New York on Friday, had on board \$60,000 in specie on account of a Boston Mercantile house. The scarcity of money in that city, and perhaps other circumstances, have caused the balance of the cash account to be against New York.

The first Baptist Church in Massachusetts was established 165 years ago. There are now in the state about 175 churches, embracing not far from 17,000 communicants.

The quantity of cotton manufactured in this country, is estimated at 120,000 bales.

The Prospectus of a new paper appears in the Pensacola Gazette. It is to be published in the town of Magnolia in Middle Florida, under the name of the "Magnolia Advertiser."

In one of the late Turkish Bulletins, after describing the success of the Turks in one of their series, the Bulletin adds, "The infidels, on their part, displayed a most valorous resistance; but the bravery of the Musulmans triumphed, notwithstanding."

The Corporation of the city of Boston has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection of the robbers who broke into the public tomb, belonging to the House of Industry of that city, and stole therefrom several boxes.

Salt water has been obtained in Susquehanna county by boring to the depth of 550 feet. It is thought that sufficient salt will be obtained from the spring to supply the county—50 gallons of water afford one bushel of salt.

The daily trade in the English funds, is believed to be nearly equal to their daily trade in Wheat. It is estimated by the stock-holders that the trade in the funds, each day, is equal to \$20,000, and in the year to 90 millions of pounds sterling. The trade in wheat is estimated at 100 millions a year.

There is at this moment in the coffers of the Bank of England, gold to the amount of £12,000.

The Barber of Seville is to be performed, at Boston, in Italian; Almaviva, Mr. Pearman; Figaro, Comer; Bartolo, Rosch; Rosina, Mrs. Pearman. This would be attending me where,

The Yellow Fever rage at Gibraltar.—On the 19th of October there were 200 patients in the Hospital—and on the 23rd, 207, of whom 400 were dangerously ill. 210 slightly indisposed, and 202 convalescent—30 deaths occurred during the 4 days.

The National Journal states that the members of Congress from South Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, clothed in homespun.

The Chancellor of the state of New Jersey has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. in favour of those creditors of the New Jersey Production and Lombard Bank, who present their claims to the commissioners appointed for the purpose. It is supposed a further dividend will be made of about 15 per cent.

A German lad recently lost his life in West Chester, by falling from a considerable height upon a quantity of scatlings. He positively refused to submit to a surgical operation, and consequently died.

Deaths during the past week in Baltimore—females 15—total 80.

A colored seaman, belonging to the ship Providence, fell into the river at Savannah, on the evening of Nov. 22. A corduroy ploughed in the sand, and both were drowned. They are said to have been intoxicated.

In Denton, near Manchester, resides a family of the name of Howard, batters by trade, of whom the father and two sons together, weigh 1,000 lbs.—the mother is only five feet two inches in height, and weighs no more than 140 lbs.

A late Quebec paper states that the public executioner is in jail on a charge of highway robbery, and many people think the hangman will be hung.

A Boston paper notices a propensity of the people of that city to build six houses where there is scarcely room for one.

A notarizing scion inserted in a peach stock, on the farm of Mr. W. Elliott, of Northfield, Connecticut, grew 2 feet 6 inches the last season, handsomely proportioned, with fine thrifty branches.

The N. Y. Enquirer says that 800 piano forties are yearly manufactured in that city.

The Rev. Rowland Hill once asked a young shopkeeper how he could endure to put up, for hours, turn over, and talk of goods for hours, for and with those whom he might presume would not prove purchasers?" "O, (said he) it does me good—it teaches me the grace of patience!"

A few evenings since, in New-York, a man had his hat stolen off his head in the street! The thief was pursued, taken and committed.

A census of the city of St. Louis in Missouri, has been lately taken by the Sheriff, and the population is found to be, free white males 2,179, free white females 1,889, slaves and coloured persons 1,232—total 5000.

The Virginia rivers have been very much swelled by the late rains; apprehensions are entertained for the wheat in the low grounds, which has not yet come up. In approaching the Chickahominy bridge, on Tuesday evening, a great part of the body of the mail cart was under water.

The Austrians are fitting out an expedition at Trieste, against Morocco.

A hopeful youth, in the Isle of Man, has lately relieved the tediousness of too much leisure, by skinning a dog alive. The wretch, perhaps, did not think he was sinning against a law of nature that would vibrate with his cruelty to the outskirts of the universe.

A Quebec paper states, that the magistrates in that city are resolutely determined to prevent the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath day.

It is estimated that the present winter, at least 10,000 teachers will be employed in the New-England states.

The trials of several persons indicted for conspiracy, &c. respecting the murder of William Morgan, which was to have commenced at Lockport N. Y. before the Circuit Court now sitting at that place, has been put off, at the instance of the defendants, for the want of testimony.

The American Lyceum, lately established in Boston, has for its object the dissemination of practical knowledge, and the promotion and advancement of useful science among the industrious classes of society. Branches of the parent institution, says an eastern paper, to all number about two hundred, are in operation in various parts of New-England.

A man lately entered a New York boarding house, took a seat as at home, made a comfortable meal at supper, took a glass of whiskey at the bar, and walked off coolly and quietly with another gentleman's bundle and umbrella. He has not been heard of since.

A New York paper says that fashionably dressed pickpockets abounded in that city. They are generally shabby looking fellows.

The Richmond Compiler informs us that Mr. Jno. G. Smith, formerly a merchant of that city, and who died a short time ago, in the county of Granville, in the state of North Carolina, has been questioned by his will to the Female Humane Association of Richmond, four thousand acres of land, in the county of Harrison in that State. This land is valued on his books at \$4000.

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men and they have had instruction & obtained practice.

But to refer to the gentlemen. Let any man station himself at the corner of Broad street and Turner's lane, of a pleasant summer morning, say about five o'clock, and he will have ample opportunity of judging of the various claims which our young gentlemen possess to the credit of being good horsemen.

Should one of these morning riders happen to himself alone, he would be soon coining his horse into a moderate gallop, while he would make amends for some former shaks by rounding up his shoulders, and holding by the pommel of the saddle.

Others, more gregarious, would come out by half dozens, and it would be a world of pleasure to see what fantastic tricks they would play with their poor hired beasts, each to impress upon the other a belief of his excellency at the spur and rein. At one moment, the point of the toe would just rest upon the stirrup, and the rider would sit bolt upright on his horse as if he was corrected, while the least sudden movement of the animal would discompose him, shake him from side to side, and send his foot in search of his stirrup, with as much anxiety as if they had really been of use to him—while the mouths of the poor animals would be lowered by the pulling and twisting of the bit, which the unskillfulness of the man afoot would drag from side to side, as if he wished to add to the length of the poor animal's mouth.

Others again would turn their toes out when they rode, as if they wished to catch the wind in its passage. Some would lean backwards to an angle of 45 degrees with the horse's back, while others would make a similar angle with his head. These things, and divers others that we discovered, "pars magnus fauimus," (a great part of which we were,) half made us forewear the use of saddle and bridle, and took to the more ancient exercise of self-conveyance.

We ought not to forget a mode of riding a fast trotting horse, which we saw in use last summer, and which the poor devil of a quadruped thought one word about the matter, must have induced him to believe that the lords of creation had invented a portable tilt-hammer, and placed it upon his back. The class of riders to which we refer had acquired a habit of springing up at every movement of the horse, as if they had popped down upon a nail, and then spring back upon the saddle, as if they would drive the nail close. We called this mode of exercising, "riding twice;" but a lad who had seen some service at sea, and was not a little pleased with the undulations of the rider, together with his horsemanship and bringings up, observed that he thought the lubber was "working his passage." We pray those who may be tempted to beat the horse to avoid such movements altogether.

We desire to see more ladies on horseback.—

On the evening of the 2d inst. in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, the Rev. T. C. MINES, to Miss SUSAN B. BLAINE, daughter of Samuel Blair, Esq. of Germantown.

On the 3d inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. ELIAS HALL, to Miss MARY EVELYN, daughter of Robert E. Hall, of New Haven.

On the 5th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. LEWIS SEMON, to Miss MARIA GANT, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. BRINCKE, of Radnor, Mr. JOHN RUMSEY, Jr., to Miss FRANCES ANN, daughter of George Denison.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Ezra Styles Elly, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, to Miss MARTHA WILLEY, both of Chester County.

On Tuesday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. Philip P. Mayer, SENIOR C. DUPLAINE, to SUSAN, daughter of Adam Evert, all of this city.

Wednesday evening, 26th inst. by the Rev. G. T. BEELER, to FRANCIS W. FRANKLIN, to Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS, daughter of Dr. John Harris, of New Haven.

On Thursday evening, the 27th inst. by the Rev. John Dugay, Mr. WILLIAM GOODWIN, to Miss HANNAH THOMAS, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 28th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Francis, Mr. JOHN SAILOR, to Miss MARTHA VILLE, all of Newark, New Jersey.

At Wednesday evening, the 29th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Edward Evans, to Mrs. MATILDA LITMAN, wife of Mr. John Scott, all of St. Louis.

On the morning of the 30th inst. in the year 1794 of our Lord, Mrs. MARY WEMCOFF, widow of the late Joel Westcott, Esq. of Woodbury, N. J.

